



Storm-Damaged Agrichemical Facilities



Hurricanes and other severe storms can seriously damage agricultural chemical storage facilities and their contents. Storm-damaged facilities may adversely affect the environment and people. This fact sheet provides guidelines to help secure pesticides and other agricultural chemicals subjected to severe storm conditions.

Area Security

Following a severe storm, keep unauthorized people away from the chemical storage facility and adjacent areas. Post the area to indicate that potentially hazardous chemicals are present, erect fencing or rope cordons, and inform persons entering the property of the presence of the agricultural chemical storage facility. The idea is to keep people and animals out of the surrounding area.

Personal Safety

Make personal safety a priority. When dealing with a storm-damaged facility, wear the personal protective equipment that would normally be used to protect a person handling the most dangerous material present. This usually means respirator, eye protection, rubber gloves, rubber boots, long-sleeved shirt, work trousers and a chemical-resistant apron. Before using any personal protective equipment, check to see that it is in serviceable condition. Be alert for signs or symptoms of pesticide poisoning such as nausea, headache, difficult breathing, pinpoint pupils and convulsions. If these appear and pesticide poisoning is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.

Site Inspection

As soon as possible, inspect the site for storm damage. Focus on the following:

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- The presence of damaged containers
- Whether or not the storm has moved pesticide containers off site
- Structural damage to the storage facility
- The potential for avoiding more weather damage



Spill Management

Finding broken packages or ruptured containers indicates the need for spill management efforts. To manage spills, use a stepwise procedure and focus on:

- Controlling actively spilling materials by standing containers upright, plugging holes, etc.
- Containing spilled chemicals by installing dikes, laying absorbent barriers, etc.
- Collecting spilled product and absorbents and placing these in sturdy containers
- Storing all containers of spilled agrichemical in an area where disturbance is likely to be minimal

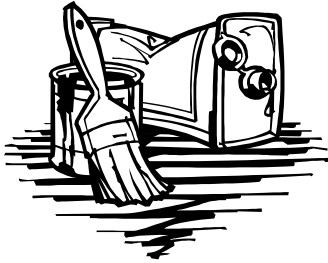
Spill Prevention

Consolidate agrichemicals having intact packaging. Sort these according to package type (glass, paper, plastic, metal), substance type (insecticides, herbicides, etc.) and reactivity group (flammables, corrosives, etc.), then put them in area protected from weather, flooding, and building collapse. Consider alternatives such as pallets placed on blocks and covered with tarpaulins or plastic sheeting. The main idea is that consolidating intact containers and providing sheltered storage will help prevent both container deterioration and subsequent spills.

Product Identity

Knowing the contents of an agrichemical container is extremely important. Make every effort to preserve and protect container labeling. Containers lacking labeling will likely end up being considered unknowns, and disposal of unknowns is often very costly. Exposure to severe storms, heavy rain or flood waters will often cause labels to loosen. Refasten all loose labeling. Use non-water-soluble glue or sturdy transparent packaging tape to refasten loose labels. NEVER refasten labels with rubber bands (these quickly rot and easily break) or non-transparent tapes such as duct tape or masking tape (these can obscure important product caution statements or label directions for product usage). As a supplement to disfigured or badly damaged labels, fasten a baggage tag to the

container handle. On the tag write the product name, formulation, concentration of active ingredient(s), and date of product purchase. If there is any question about the contents of the container, set it aside for disposal.



Salvage

If the labeling is legible and secure, agrichemicals in intact waterproof containers and formulated as liquids, emulsifiable concentrates, flowables, or oil solutions are often salvageable. Always check each container for hidden damage. In particular, determine whether or not the pour spout seal has been broken. Upon finding a broken seal, examine the contents for evidence of contamination, especially water-induced damage. In general, liquid formulations that have a milky appearance have been corrupted by water encroachment. In most cases, these should be set aside for disposal.

Oil solutions such as livestock sprays can often be salvaged. Water is easily detected in oil solutions. Carefully pour off the floating oil and leave the water behind. Handle the water as a container rinsate (e.g., use it as make-up water); thereafter, return the oil solution to its original container.

The salvageability of dry formulations (baits, dusts, wettable powders, granules, dry flowables, etc.) is more difficult to assess. In general, products held in paper packaging are more vulnerable to severe storm-induced damage. But paper is not the sole problem. Plastic and foil-lined bags are also difficult to assess for pinholes and unsound seams. As a rule, avoid opening large quantities of dry formulation packaging or examining contents in detail. Again, when in doubt, set the container aside for later disposal.

Temporary Storage

Temporary storage is another key concern for agrichemical facilities damaged by severe storms. In addition to the aspects of storage discussed earlier (see Spill Prevention), four other points merit mention:

- Designate three separate storage areas—one for salvaged materials, a second for materials intended for disposal, and a third one for materials in the process of being re-collected and evaluated.
- Make sure each storage area is as secure as possible and not

- readily accessible to persons or animals.
- Provide each area with protection from further weather and debris-induced damage.
- Keep each of the three stockpiles away from supplies of water, foods, fuels, machinery and personal protective equipment.



Handling and Transport

All post-storm movement of agrichemicals and their containers (including re-collection of off-site containers) requires care and greater-than-normal safeguards. Labeling must be preserved (even for those that will ultimately require disposal). Storm-damaged packaging is more spill prone. Then too, for certain agrichemicals, moisture increases the reactivity and fire hazard. Handling and transport efforts must take these considerations into account before movement of the product is attempted. Whenever possible, consult MSDS sheets. Finally, before moving agrichemicals whose packaging is suspected to be weakened and likely to spill, have temporary containment vessels (such as garbage cans lined with plastic bags) on hand.

Disposal

Disposal of natural-disaster-induced agrichemical waste should only proceed after proper authorities have been contacted. In certain cases, a large part of the disposal costs can be paid by disaster-relief funds. Victims should seek assistance from their local officials or State Department of Environmental Regulation.